# WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1855.

OF-Mr. Innant. E. James, No. 189 South Tenth street, Philade pitis, is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Wald-John Colling, James Deering, J. Harritt, R. S. James, Thos-D. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Willey, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. R. Cardon, D. K. Mustis, Ben. F. Swain, T. Asinkan,

required patience and time to recall public sentiment to its accustomed courses. When this was accomplished, and the mind of the democratic party had a fair field, the conflict was neither long nor doubtful. The good cause enlisted upon its side thousands of champions. History, philosophy, logic, statistics, poetry, and every department in which human intellect had been victorious, were brought to bear against the votaries of proscription, until the battle was so completely decided on the side of toleration and equality that there is nothing now more offensive to an American than to suppose him to be a know-nothingunless, indeed, it is that of proving him to be one.

Our object in this article, however, was not so much to norate the signal triumph of a righteous cause as society, and especially upon our political and social wel- of bold, straightforward, uncompromising vindication of the fare, by what we shall call misdirected intellect. When we contemplate hundreds of well-educated, and, let us grant, patriotic citizens, deliberately engaging themselves in the most pitiable deceptions upon the people, no matter what discussion may arise, may we not in reason doubt themselves and the truth? Let us instance Mr. Seward's doctrines that ever have been broached-doctrines which are so dangerous and so incontestably at war with all republican government, as understood by our forefathers and ourselves, that we will do him the justice to say he would fly before their practical realization as he would fly before the wrath of an offended Deity. Take the New York Tribune, with its host of eloquent and learned writers and staticians, its poets and its critics, its correspondents and its lawyers, and think for a moment upon the misdirection of this disciplined array of talent and of genius against the constitution of the United States, and many of those settled and essential institutions, by which community i protected, and public peace and private rights secured. Add next to this the time and means thrown away on the same side by such men as Sumner, Chase, Wade, and their associates. Imagine all these intellectual advantages combined on the side of the laws, on the side of the Union, on the side of toleration, on the side of commo sense, instead of being thrown in the opposite scale, and what a cheering future we should have before us !

All that can be done is to measure and to meet the co sequences of a state of things which has only to be fully appreciated by the people to be utterly subverted and de stroyed.

### THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

For the convenience of future reference, we give belo the results of the August elections complete for member of Congress: NORTH CAROLINA.

	MARKET CO	ANUMINA.		
<ol> <li>R. T. Paine, I</li> <li>T. Ruffin, D.</li> <li>W. Winslow,</li> <li>L. O'B. Brane</li> </ol>	D	6. R. C. F 7. B. S. C	Resde, K. N uryear, K. Traige, D. Hingman, D	N.
	KENT	UCKY.		
1. H. C. Burnett 2. J. P. Campbe 3. W. L. Underv 4. A. G. Talbot, 5. J. H. Jewett,	ll, K. N. vood, K. N. D.	8. A. K. 9. L. M.	dliott, D. shall, K. N. Marshall, K. Cox, K. N. Swope, K. N	N.
	TENN	ERGEE.		
1. A. G. Watkin W. 2. W. H. Sneed, 3. S. A. Smith, 4. J. H. Savage, 5. C. Ready, K.	K. N. D.	8. F. K. 2	Jones, D. Vright, D. Zollicoffer, K eridge, K. N. ers, K. N.	. N.
	ALA	BAMA.		100
1. P. Walker, K 2. E. Shorter, D 3. S. W. Harris,	D.	5. G. S. 1	Smith, K. Houston, D. W. Cobb,	
	TE	XAS.		
1. Matthew War	d, D.	2. P. H.	Bell. D.	
	RECAPIT	ULATION.	7 (S. 10) ( - 10.00)	
	33d Congress.		34th Congress	
North Carolina Kentucky - Tennessee - Alabama - Texas -	Whiga 4 - 5 - 6 - 2 - 17	Dem. 4 5 4 5 2 20	K. N. 3 6 5 2 -	Dem 5 4 5 5 2 2
		17	10	21 16
		A statement		-
Dem. maj.		- 8	CALL STATE OF THE STATE OF	5

6	BORGIA.
1. J. L. Seward, 2. M. J. Crawford, 3. J. M. Smith, 4. H. Warner,	5. J. H. Lumpkin, 6. Howell Cobb, 7. L. Stephens, 8. A. H. Stephens,
M.	SSISSIPPI.
1. D. B. Wright, 2. H. S. Bennett, 3. W. Barksdale,	4. O. R. Singleton, 5. J. A. Quitman.

HON, E. C. WILKINSON. The death of Judge Wilkinson is thus announced in the ashes !

noblest, most distinguished and chivalrous sons. The Hon.

E. C. Wilkinson departed this life at the residence of his brother-in-law, James Slaughter, eeq., in Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 2d instant, in the 51st year of his age. He was born in Charles City county, Virginia, educated at William and Mary College, read her.

THE ELOQUENCE OF TRUE FAITH-A TRIBUTE TO

has been a model of fidelity to principle and of devotion to the cause of the constitution. In all that time, too, it has and F. Davis.

Off Mr. C. W. Lawas, No. I Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, saisted by B. J. Thonas, S. W. Ramar, William H. Thonas, Thos. M. Jawes, C. M. L. Wisknan, A. L. Childs, and Dr. William Inwis. Eccepts of either will be good.

the cause of the constitution. In all that time, too, it has been surrounded by adverse influences. It was the prevailing fault of the times to make concessions to those who were disturbing the national tranquillity by assailing at one time the rights of the people and at another the rights ing fault of the times to make concessions to those who is decision, and they are uncontested.

The return in this case presents all the facts material to its decision, and they are uncontested.

If appears that the prisoner Biddle was enlisted as a seamon into the naval service of the United States on the 21st of October, 1852, for the period of three years, his term of service to expire on the 21st October, 1855. He MISDIRECTED INTELLECT.

Since the discussion of the doctrines of the secret party has commenced, there have been many splendid displays of elequence and of logic. The subject has employed some of the most gifted intellects of the country, and has greatly increased the general stock of information on the various points at issue. We are sure that we do not speak in a partial or a partian sense alone when we declare that the end and honored the democratic press and the democratic speakers. In no former conflict of opinions have we ever known truth to be more resistlessly wielded against false theories. For some time, indeed, error had its own waynot, it is true, without an enemy, but because the popular impulse had been started in the wrong direction, and it reconstitution and defeat, there is investigation and the wrong direction, and it reconstitution and form coalition to disorganization and defeat, there is a few fall of the scale partial or a partial

proprietor and editor is Minott A. Osborn. He is a pattern democratic editor, having never faltered before a popular tumult, nor tampered with an ism; but boldly and fearlessly, even when alone, he has confronted and vanquished in his own vicinity, every one of the fanaticisms that has threatened the integrity of the democratic party or the vitality of the republic. During the ever-memorable discussion of the Nebraska bill, while it was pending in Congress, and during the fiercest of the agitation raised by the to point out to our countrymen the fatal evils inflicted upon abolition conspirators after its passage, his course was one bill, and this he continued through the know-nothing and free-soil tempest that swept the whole North, until in June last he saw his efforts crowned by the triumph of the national democrats of New Haven over all the combined isms of the opposition, and the sending from the vicinity of which their fidelity to their duties to society and their respect for New Haven is the political centre about one-third of all the democrats elected to the legislature of the State. With long career as the champion of some of the most wicked this illustration of what can be done by one carnest man, whose whole heart is given to a good cause, we introduce the following article from a recent number of his journal, as a specimen of his style upon the subject which is of all others the most delicate in the North, and the most inter esting and important to the people of the South:

It is the object of the united South to make the slave power the sovereign power of the nation. They wish, through the assistance of just such dough-faces as the New Haven Register, to govern the country and to compel the North to submit to their dictation,—Hartford Courant.

"We were about to say that it was very strange that the abolition mad-caps of New England could not, or would not, distinguish between an advocacy of the terms of the national compact and the system of slavery, but we are not certain that it is strange. Men who take but a partial view of a subject, and that through fanatical spectacles, seldom see anything in its proper light. Such persons are miserable advisers and poorer politicians. We should like to know what

OPINION OF JUDGE DUNLOP.

In consideration of the public interest which attaches to In one of the cities of New England—to our taste the fairest of them all—there is printed a daily journal, the raised by the petition of Passmore Williamson, we have conduct, career, and salutary influence of which it is most sought and obtained for publication an opinion recently refreshing and instructive to contemplate. During a pe- delivered by Judge Dunlop, of the circuit court of this riod of twenty years, coming down to the present time, it District, in which substantially the same question is dis-

Ex parte Richard Biddle on habous corpus.

The return in this case presents all the facts material t

the democratic party has gone from concession to coalition, and from coalition to disorganization and defeat, there is in the city of which we write, and in the district in which it is situated, a healthy tone of public opinion, and an enduring triumph to the democratic cause.

The city to which we refer is the "City of Elms," and the journal the well-known New Haven Register. The proprietor and editor is Minott A. Osborn. He is a pattern martial.

The act of Congress of the 23d April, 1800, "for the better government of the navy of the United States," article 13th, is in these words: "lf any person in the navy shall make, or attempt to make, any mutinous words, or shall conceal or connected the shall, on conviction thereof by a court-martial, suffer death; and if any person as aforesaid shall enter any seditions or mutinous words, or shall conceal or connected the contempt his superior, being in the execution of his office, &c., &c., he shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial."

The prisoner, by his counsel, maintains that the discre The prisoner, by his counsel, maintains that the discre-tionary power to punish, conferred in general terms in the above clause, is timated to such imprisonment as is known to, and usual in, the naval service, and that this has been the uniform construction of our statute of the 23d April, 1800, and of the English statute of the 23d, George II, of which ours, in this particular, is almost a copy. It is vain in us to discuss and decide this question, because it does not lawfully belong to this court. It arose properly in the progress of the trial before the naval court-martial, whose duty it was to decide it, and they have done so.

progress of the trial before the naval court-martial, whose duty it was to decide it, and they have done so.

There is no power in this court to review and reverse that decision; for error, if error exists—which we do not undertake to say—nor can we collaterally, and upon habese corpus, acquire any control over the conviction and sentence of the naval court-martial which we do not possess directly by appeal or writ of error. An appeal lies to the President of the United States, who has approved and confirmed the sentence of the naval court, and no other tribunal is by law visited with any power of revision.

The conviction and sentence of the naval court, so approved, is conclusive and binding on this court, and must be regarded as a valid judgment, rendered pursuant to the laws of the United States. The principles above stated, we think, are plainly announced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of T. Watsins on habeas corpus, in 3d Peters, 201, 202, 203

the United States in the case of T. Watkins on habeas corpus, in 3d Peters, 201, 202, 203

The discharge of T. Watkins from incrisonment was sought before the Supreme Court on the ground that the circuit court of this District had exceeded its authority in holding an offence to exist, and be punishable by imprisonment, which the indictment, on its face, showed to be no offence known to the law. But the Supreme Court, by Chief Justice Marshall, said that no writ of error would lie to the judgment of the circuit court of this District in a criminal case, that the circuit court of the of case. criminal case; that the circuit court was a court of ger criminal case; that the circuit court was a court of certain relational purisdiction; that if any offence had been committed it was its province to say so, and that if it erred in holding that to be an offence which was no offence in law the Supreme Court could give no relief. In the language of the Chief Justice, Marshall, 3d Peters, 20, 203:

"This statute (habeas corpus act) \_\_\_epts from those who are entitled to its benefit \_\_ersons committed for felony or treason plainly es\_pressed in the warrant, as well as persons convicted \_\_r in execution."

arthing in the proper light. Such persons are midstable appeticular, we should like to know what he Courant has seen to authorize it to say that the South the Courant has seen to authorize it to any that the South to desire to govern the Union, or that we could be so Tecrement to the North seen to justify it it in not meeting the question to the North seen to prove the Union of the South has the South because they do like it if That is not the South heaves we at the North do not like slavery, therefore the Register is wrong in mote justification in the state of the South have their for a contrary centre. We may report the South have theirs for a contrary centre. We may report the South have theirs for a contrary centre. We may report that we are in so wise responsible for the acts of other row, that we have a repossible for the acts of other work. We may report that we are in so wise responsible for the acts of other work. We may report that we are in so wise responsible for the acts of other south that the South have theirs for a contrary centre. We may report that we are in so wise responsible for the acts of other south that the south has to say that heart of the South have theirs for a contrary centre. We may report the South have theirs for a contrary centre. We may report the South have theirs for a contrary centre. We may report the South have theirs for a contrary centre with the cause of commitment. The court can undoubt the South have theirs for a contrary centre. We may report the South have theirs for a contrary centre. We may report the South have theirs for a contrary centre. We may report the South have theirs for a contrary centre with the cause of commitment. The court can undoubt the South was contrary centre with the cause of commitment. The court can undoubt the South was contrary centre with the cause of the south of the contrary centre with the cause of the contrary centre with the cause of the contrary centre with the contrary centre with the contrary centre with the contrary centre with

s. W. Harris, D. F. J. F. Boll, D. Section of the s

patriotic citizen. His warm heart and noble impulses made every man his friend who approached him. Peace to his ashes!

It is true that the naval general court-martial, whose judgment is now in controversy, is a court of limited jurisdiction; but the same principles apply to a limited court, where it is acting upon cases within its cognisance. Its judgments poor cases within its cognisance. Its judgments is now in controversy, is a court of limited jurisdiction; but the same principles apply to a limited court, where it is acting upon cases within its cognisance. Its judgments poor cases within its It is true that the naval general court-martial, whose

There can be no doubt that the prisoner, Biddle, was bject to naval martial law, and that the naval general urt-martial had cognizance to try, adjudge, and punish crime with which he stood charged.

The proceedings of the court-martial in that case were

dice and cood, and the officer a trespasser who undertook to enforce the milities fine.

Lastly, it is urged that the prisoner is unlawfully imprisoned and detained in the penitentiary of this District, because, by the terms of the act of Congress establishing said penitentiary, it is to be exclusively appropriated to persons sentenced under a specific law to that specific place, for a crime defined to be punishable there by imprisonment and labor.

But if we are right in our conclusions above stated, that the concicion and sentence of the naval general court-martial

the conscision and sentence of the naval general court-martial against the prisoner hiddle, approved and confirmed by the President of the United States, are valid, and in pur-suance of the laws of the United States, and conclusive which are as follows: "shall be exclusively appropriated to the confining such persons as may be convicted of offences which now are, or may hereafter be, punishable with imprisonment and labor under the laws of the United States, or of the District of Columbia"—expressly embrace this case.

this case.
Upon the whole, we are satisfied that the prisoner, Richard Biddie, must be remanded to the custody of the warden of the penitentiary of this District.

JAS. DUNLOP.

May 16, 1855.

The steamship North Star arrived at New York at a early hour yesterday morning. She sailed from Havre on national assembly. The democratic defeat looked so com-the 11th instant. The New York Times furnishes the following brief synopsis of her news:

"The United States mail steamship Arago arrived off wes, from New York, en route to Havre, on the morning of the 10th.

"Intelligence from the Baltic states that on the 6th in Stant the English and a portion of the French fleet weighed from Nargen and anchored the same day off Sweaborg. On the 7th the two fleets were drawn up in front of Sweaborg, and the bombardment was to commence the same after-through the black gloom of October, 1854.

Via Trieste we learn that the French and English were demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the wishes of the Circassians, who were, however, unable to oppose the fleet. General Vivian had gone to the Black sea to choose a

lect. General vivian had gone to the Blatca see a choose a landing-place for treops somewhere near Batoum.

"Consols at London, 99% to 91, for money, and 91 to 91% for the 6th of September.

"Corn market quiet, with a recovery in some cases of landing the second of th

"Sales of cotton on the 10th at Liverpool, 10,000 bales.
Prices a shade higher." THE FACTIONS FUSED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The following despatch shows the success of the move ment in favor of a republican or ultra abolition party in Massachusetts, The only seceders were a minority of national whigs—"the Chapman Hall committee." Those opposition forces implied in this hostile majority of 70,000, who unite with this party that have been democrats are who unite with this party that have been democrats are few and far between :

"Massachusetts politics.—The committees of the dif-ferent political parties met at the United States Hotel this forencon, upon the invitation of the committee recently ap-pointed at the Chapman Hall fusion meeting, for the purpose of uniting in a general call for a convention of the people on the republican platform.

the republican platform.

"The know-somethings, know-nothings, and republicans, or free-soilers, were represented, besides the committee appointed at Chapman Hall. The committees held separate sessions, and appointed sub-committees, at the suggestion of the Chapman Hall committee, to confer and fix aroun a plan

of operation. Said sub-committee subsequently reported in favor of a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people in primary assemblages, who are opposed to the further extension of slave territory. All the committees except the Chapman Hall committee accepted this proposition. The four committees then went into a committee of the whole, and, after a very long and a very exciting discussion, the Chapman Hall committee withdraw, refusing to allow any other committee to have any voice in the call for a convention, and insisting upon a mass instead of a delegate convention. The remaining committees reorganized, and united of operation. Said sub-committee subsequently reported in

Office we copy from the Pittsburg Daily Post. Mr. Shuger's fidelity and ability are commended by all who have any business with the department of which he is a coession that the supreme court of their proaches. The presence in the French capital is indeed a

article is written with great force and ability :

ELECTION OF 1854.

The elections of 1854 will long be remembered by the ational democracy as apparently among the most disastrous which their annals can show. Among these reverses, perhaps the result in the great State of Ohio was the most astounding. It has been, and for years to come will be, the leading State of the West, exerting a controlling influace over the whole of the confederacy lying west of the in its gift. Under these circumstances its voice at the ballot box cannot but be regarded as of the highest significance and importance. While, therefore, the telegraph was busy beralding democratic defeats in various sections of our Union, there was still a bull both in the exultations of federalism and the despondings of the democracy, each anx-

ously awaiting the result of the canvass in Ohio.

It came like the tempest. Not only was the 60,000 dem cratic majority of 1853 wiped out, but the opposition State ticket was carried by between 70,000 and 80,000 ma jority, and an unbroken delegation of whigs, free-soilers abolitionists, and know-nothings sent to the halls of ou strike dumb the great constitutional party of the Union The democracy, usually so buoyant amid temporary disasters, so instinct with a generous confidence in the gence of the people, seemed for a moment to forget its traitionary faith and trust, and its noble sentiment, which bids us "never despair of the republic." Words can but feelily describe the feelings of despondency which settled

Yet, strange as it may appear, not only was there no muse for despondency, but, better far than such negative ongratulation as this, there was, and is, actual cause for ejoicing. The Ohio elections of 1854 should be matter of the highest exultation on the part of the democracy, for they afford the most brilliant proof that no temporary vils in legislation, no reverses in the monetary affairs of the country, no mistakes of their representatives, can induce them to throw off their allegiance to those great prin ciples for whose ascendency they have so often heretofore ictoriously contended. In saying this we say no mor than the figures of the returns demonstrate beyond the than the figures of the Out of the one hundred and sevenly ter sovereignty," was in its origin the proper growth of the thousand democratic voters of Ohio not one hundred of the voted with the enemy. Despite the seeming increase of the nearly one thousand votes! We are aware that the assertion will seem incredible, but it is capable of tangible demonstration. Let us look at the returns. In 1852 the opposition vote at the presidential election was as follows: Scott, 152,626; Hale, 31,781—amounting to 184,407. Compare this with the vote of 1854. It will be remembered that no third ticket was put in nomination, and that by the convention of July 13th of that year, the fusion between the know-nothings (the whig party under its new name and the free-soilers was complete. The vote cast by thesunited parties for their Communities for the board of public worms. Elickensderfer, which was the only test vote, amounted to 183,472, showing a loss of 935 votes to the

combined parties. It will be perceived, then, from these statistics, that the opposition "victory," when examined, proves but an equivocal and negative sort of triumph, and that each of its sections has not gained, but, on the contrary, lost strength by its meretricious alliance. The result has been termed a "revolution," but we have shown that a few such revolutions would appihilate both ends of the opposition. The figures show still another most satisfactory truth-that the vaunted strength of know-nothingism, with all its oaths. obligations, and sacraments, is the most complete and contemptible of political weaknesses, without the power to add even a single vote to the party adopting its devices.

The democratic party of Ohio, then, did not fall on ac count of any accession of strength to its antagonistic ele ments, but simply through its own inactivity.

The causes of that inactivity are neither remote nor o scure. They are recent and obvious, and stand boldly ou in the record of the past. And they will not be without final effect for good to the great doctrines of republicanism and human rights if the stara lessons they teach do not chailenge our regard in vain. Truths are sometimes disagreeable, but a due regard for our highest welfare as a party compels us to aver our belief that if the Ohio legis lature of 1854 had finally adjourned on the day it met, that mighty State would to-day stand side by side with Virginia at the head of the deniceratic column.

The errors of the legislative houses of Ohio in the se sion of 1854 are not difficult to discover. They all were the result of an apparent timidity to put in practice the plain, bold principles of democracy—a seeming fearfulness to "give her faith the life of fact." It is well to look back and learn wisdom from past errors. And these are replete with profitable lessons. They can teach us that we are only safe when we refuse to compromise a permanent principle for a temporary expediency. But this legislature was emphatically a convention of compromisers. "It was in

this harbor that our navy rotted away." We have no space to spare, and we shall briefly mention State had decided a portion of the tax law unconstitutional, and that an unusual degree of excitement prevailed relative to the decision under which tax-payers were forbidden from deducting the amount of their debits from their assessments. Great and perplexing doubts prevailed as to the final construction of the famous tenth section, and large amounts of taxes were held in abeyance—a continual and fruitful subject of irritation between the government and the people. Nothing should have been more obvious than the paramount duty to put these questions at rest at once. It was altogether neglected. In the futile expectation of pleasing the law-abiders and the law-contemners, the whole matter was left open. The obnoxious section was neither repealed nor obviated by amendment, and no provision made to take the voice of the people at large on the propriety or necessity of effecting an alteration pro tanto. Saits sprung up all over the State, forced levies were made, and the auditor of State was made to assume the position of an armed tax-gatherer, the most odious of all characters to a free people. He who would, as a matter of philosoche arms the highest forther, will fail, it in the agreed. State had decided a portion of the tax law unconstitution-

The assembly was largely democratic. It had been chives, have been communicated to the architects council of the United States, the State council of Louisiana, the coestituent wigwams, or the outle and obligations of any degree in know-nothingism, invented or to be invented. It that categorical enough for you? Should you get cramped under it we advise the state of a state the crime with which he steed charges.

The News might have added that Nelson country, which gave Clay 1,320 to 608 for Polk, gave Clay 1,020 to 608 for Polk, gave C

With no disposition to interfere in the local politics of and it was hoped that the subject was at rest. It was a Ohio, we cannot refrain from saying that the following article is written with great force and ability: ohio Politics—the true significance of the control of the people, and "compromise" between the liquor-drinkers and the tec-totalers. With a unanimity characteristic of a lature resolved to disregard the plainly-expressed will of body of men afflicted by an insanity common to all of them, they enacted that any citizen should sell any kind of liquor, at any place, in any quantity, and at any price provided it was not sold "to be drunk where sold." This was the gift to the liquor-drinkers. They further enacted that any citizen who sold any liquor other than native wine, ale, or cider, in any quantity, at any place, and at any price, "to be drunk where sold," should be Alleghanies. Its wealth, enterprise, population, and immense resources, have long since given it a worthy rank in that great triumvirate of States which holds the presidency Maine-law advocates. The result may be conceived. In Maine-law advocates. The result may be conceived. In every point of view it was most disastrous. It effected no good, either politically or morally. It wounded vitally the true interests of temperance. It was received with cursos by one of the classes compromised for, and with corpus ous jeers by the other, while the moderate men of all par-ties riewed it as a shameful defiance of the popular will, and an unjustifiable treachery of the trusts confided to rep-

These were among the principal causes of the defeat of emocratic candidates by the prostration of the party and the loss of democratic votes. These unfortunate mistakes in legislation disheartened friends, while they invigorated and cemented enemies, and gave to a hostile organization a compactness of discipline which enabled them to bring

out every available vote.

It is no small honor to the democracy of Chio that, in this most trying hour, disappointed in so many reasonable expectations by the recipients of their trust, thrown into the most embarrassing difficulties by the wantonness or the error of the men of their choice, deeply wounded in the house of their friends, they yet could not be driven into even a temporary alliance with federalism, how pleasing soever the guise it assumed, nor could even one of them resign an abiding trust in the principles of their time-hal lowed faith. With the calmness of conscious strength they could afford to bide their time. That time has fully

From what has been said all may see the gross absurd ity of the assertion that the Ohio election was a verdict against the territorial policy of the present administration. It would be difficult to conceive of an imputation more unjust. At an early period of the canvass the democratic press and party were united in a most earnest and hearty approval of the Nebrasha bill. The great republican principle, which it was vamly sought to degrade by the catch-phrase "squal-West, the very breath of life to every extension of our em-pire towards the Pacific, and, as such, was intensely popular in Ohio. During the canvass of 1854 its vind from the attacks of abolitionism formed the subject-matter of some of the most splendid and logical specimens of po-litical oratory known in the annals of the States. Amongst others, the address of Chief Justice Bartley, of the supreme bench of the State, was a masterpiece on this subject. As a noble and triumphant appeal to both the reason and the feelings of the people, and as an exposition of the soundest democratic principles, enforced in a strain of the most in pressive eloquence, it was well worthy of the great party of which the accomplished speaker was a representative

man. The effect of this and similar appeals cannot be questioned, and from the result it cannot be doubted that, had the Nebraska bill been made the issue, the State would have declared for it by a large majority. The falling of in the votes of the opposition already shown sufficiently evinces this; but a glance at the ballots for Congressmen puts it beyond doubt: Johnson, who voted equins the ill, was defeated in the fourteenth district by a of 2,747; Lindsey, from the thirteenth, who voted against the bill, was defeated by a majority of 2,823; Ellison, from the sixth, likewise anti-Nebraska, was defeated by a majority of 4,540; and Stuart, of the twenty-first who recorded his vote against the measure, lost his re-elec-tion by a majority of 4,622. Thus, even in the defeat of democrats, was the national administration justified and

sustained by the democracy.

These considerations plainly demonstrate that the causes of the democratic reverse in Ohio were but local and transitory, and that, even when their effect was strongest, they could not, and did not, affect the democratic force of the State. They have had their day, and are gone. This truth is felt by the opposition, which has failed utterly to form the combinations of last year. Taught by the errors and misfortunes of the past, the democracy are now energetic, enthusiastic, and united. The reaction has come, and undoubted victory awaits them on the second

# QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO PARIS.

From a late English paper we copy the following: The Queen and Prince Albert will leave Osborne House The Queen and Prince Albert will leave Osborne House on Thursday, the 16th instant, for the purpose of visiting the Emperor and Empress of the French. They will be accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales. They are expected to arrive at Paris on Saturday next. Their absence from the British isles will extend to about ten days. Her Majesty will be attended by her fall court, including the Marquis of Breadalbane, (Lord Chamberlain,) the Duke of Wellington, (Master of the Horse, the Earl Spencer, (Master of the Honsehold) and by an unusual number of Lords and Ladies in Walting, Maids of Honor. &c. The ministers in attendance on the Queen Honor, &c. The ministers in attendance on the Queen will be the Earl of Clarendon, K. G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Earl Granville the Council.

novelty.

During her stay the Queen will visit, it is said, at less

and the auditor of State was made to assume the position of an improvement and the auditor of State was made to assume the position of an expectage ments in machinery and implements used in all branches of industry. In occumity the world are no many new in reactions brought to light every year as in the United States, and in pace of the pace. It is no country ean a patent be obtained at so little expense."

THE PROSPECT IN MISSISSIPPI.

The editor of the Mississippian, (published at Jackson), who has just returned from an extended and protracted tour through the southern and eastern countres of Mississippia, thus confidently speaks of the prospects of the democracy:

"We can speak authentically of the condition of public sentiment in southeast Mississippia. The prospects of the democracy practice and the machine and abborrence for the principles of the order and its fruits, as developed since its introduction into this State, which is the work of the protection in the state in the protection of the protocome of